16. (Amended) A method of treating a patient with Parkinson's disease or a Parkinson's-type disease comprising administering to or transplanting into said patient a therapeutically effective amount of cloned fetal dopamine neuronal cells obtained by a method comprising:

(i) inserting a differentiated donor cell or cell nucleus from an ungulate embryo, fetus or adult into an enucleated ungulate oocyte under conditions suitable for the formation of a nuclear transfer (NT) unit;

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(ii) activating the nuclear transfer unit;

(iii) culturing said activated nuclear transfer unit past the embryonic stage until blastocysts are formed;

(iv) transferring blastocysts into a recipient female ungulate to allow development of a fetus; and

(v) isolating differentiated fetal dopamine neuronal cells from said fetus,

wherein said fetal dopamine cell line has a genotype identical to that of a prior-existing differentiated embryo, fetus or adult ungulate that was not created by nuclear transfer techniques.

18. (Amended) A cloned dopamine cell line derived from a cell of a cloned bovine having a genotype identical to that of a prior-existing fetal or adult bovine that was not the product of nuclear transfer techniques.

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19. (Amended) The cell line of Claim 18, wherein said cloned bovine has a genotype identical to that of a prior-existing fetal bovine that was not the product of nuclear transfer techniques.

25. (Amended) The differentiated cell line of Claim 22, wherein said cell line is a line of dopamine neuronal cells.

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33. (Amended) A genetically modified fetal dopamine neuronal cell line obtained by a method comprising:

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(i) inserting a differentiated donor cell or cell nucleus from an ungulate embryo, fetus or adult into an enucleated ungulate oocyte under conditions suitable for

the formation of a nuclear transfer (NT) unit; wherein said donor cell or cell nucleus is genetically modified;

(ii) activating the nuclear transfer unit;

(iii) culturing said activated nuclear transfer unit past the embryonic stage until blastocysts are formed;

a4 cancel (iv) transferring blastocysts into a recipient female ungulate to allow development of a fetus; and

(v) isolating genetically modified differentiated fetal dopamine neuronal cells from said fetus,

wherein said fetal dopamine cell line is derived from genetically modified differentiated fetal dopamine neuronal cells having proliferative life-span of freshly isolated fetal neuronal cells.

47. (Amended) A method of using an ungulate fetal dopamine neuronal cell line as a continuous and genetically identical source for transplantation purposes, comprising administering cells of said cell line to a patient with Parkinson's disease or a Parkinson's-type disease,

wherein said cell line is obtained by a method comprising:

(i) inserting a differentiated donor cell or cell nucleus from an ungulate embryo, fetus or adult into an enucleated ungulate oocyte under conditions suitable for the formation of a nuclear transfer (NT) unit;

a7 (ii) activating the nuclear transfer unit;

(iii) culturing said activated nuclear transfer unit past the embryonic stage until blastocysts are formed;

(iv) transferring blastocysts into a recipient female ungulate to allow development of a fetus; and

(v) isolating differentiated fetal dopamine neuronal cells from said fetus, wherein said fetal dopamine cell line has a genotype identical to that of a prior-existing differentiated ungulate embryo, fetus or adult that was not created by nuclear transfer techniques.

See the attached Appendix for the changes made to effect the above claims